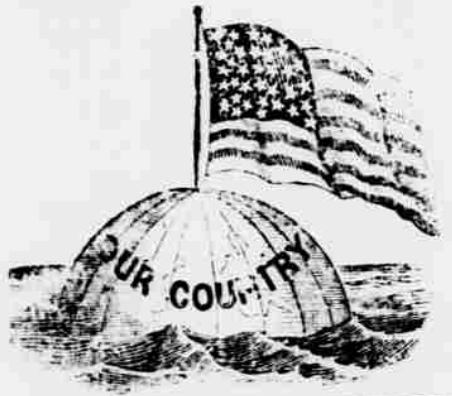


# THE CALEDONIAN.

By C. M. STONE & Co.

St. Johnsbury, Vt., Friday, June 2, 1865.



## JOB PRINTING.

We have lately added a number of fonts of new type to our office, and we are now better than ever prepared to do all kinds of job printing, such as Wedding, Address and Business Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Blanks, Receipts, Tax bills, Auction bills, etc., etc.

C. M. STONE & Co.

## UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The Friends of the State of Vermont who would support the administration of Andrew Johnson, and aid in re-establishing the Federal authority and government over all the States and Territories of the United States upon the enduring basis of universal freedom, are hereby requested to meet in Mass Convention, in MONTPELIER, on WEDNESDAY, THE 28th DAY OF JUNE next, at 11 o'clock a. m., to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Treasurer, to be supported at the ensuing election.

JOHN W. STEWART,  
STODARD K. COLBY,  
LEVERETT B. ENGLISH,  
DUDLEY C. DENSON,  
JONATHAN ROSS,  
HENRY CLARK,  
GEORGE WILKINS.

State Committee.

## Candidates for Governor.

The following letter was not written for publication, but we take the liberty to use it:

CAROL, May 26, 1865.

FRIEND STONE:—A word in your ear, if you please, about candidates. One would suppose from articles in your paper and *Walt's Journal*, that our present Lieutenant-Governor was the only candidate in the field for Governor at the next election, that his nomination was already decided upon, for the very conclusive reason that he has been three years Lieutenant-Governor, and that he represents the loyal sentiment of the Democratic wing of the Union party. The reasons may be valid, but I cannot see the point.

Now, if this matter is settled, what is the need of enacting the face of a nomination in convention?

But I suppose such a convention will be held. Allow me to suggest one or two names for consideration. We need only to refer to the record of Hon. E. P. Walton to satisfy us that he is one of the number best qualified to discharge the executive duties of the chief officer of the State.

Of this number also may be classed Hon. Merritt Clarke of Poulin, possessing financial and executive ability second to none in the State. The location of the Governor, whether upon the East or West side of the mountain is of the least consequence and should not prejudice the situation. All will admit that we want the best man for the place, the one that will best promote the highest interests of the State.

I hope the people will satisfy themselves before they nominate Mr. Dillingham that he is the best man.

## IMPORTANT OFFICIAL PAPER.

### AMNESTY TO REBELS.

### Conditions and Exceptions.

### A PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, May 29.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States of America, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1863, and on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1864, did, with the object of suppressing the existing rebellion to induce all persons to return to loyalty, and to restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had directly or by implication participated in the said rebellion; and

WHEREAS, Many persons who had so engaged in said rebellion, have, since the issuance of said proclamation, failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and

WHEREAS, Many persons who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder, by reason of their participation, directly or by implication, in said rebellion, and continued hostility to the government of the United States, since the date of said proclamation, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon;

To the end, therefore, that the authority of the government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order and freedom may be established, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slavery, and except in cases where legal proceedings under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion have been instituted; but on the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, and thereupon keep and maintain said oath inviolate; and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to-wit:

"I—do solemnly swear (or affirm) in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by, and faithfully support, all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God."

The following classes of persons are excepted from this proclamation:

1st—All who are, or who shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers or otherwise, or foreign agents of the Confederate government.

2d—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

3d—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government above the rank of colonel in the army or lieutenant in the navy.

4th—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

5th—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

6th—All who have been engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully, as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

7th—All persons who have been, or are, absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

8th—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the military academy at West Point, or the United States naval academy.

9th—All persons who held the pretended office of governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

10th—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the Federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States, for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

11th—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British Provinces from the United States.

12th—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval, or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military, or naval authorities or agents of the United States as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offenses of any kind either before or after conviction.

13th—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over \$20,000.

14th—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of Dec. 8, A. D. 1863, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and have not thereupon kept and maintained the same inviolate.

Provided, That special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes; and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering and recording said amnesty oath, so as to insure its benefit to the people and guard the government against fraud.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington the twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President,

WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

### Why Jeff. Davis Was Manacled.

At Washington secession sympathizers indignantly deny that it could have been necessary to manacle Jeff. Davis, and assert that their idol is meeting his doom with the Christian resignation of a high-toned gentleman. Yet there are good reasons for believing that the arch traitor undertook to exercise plantation manners in his cell and to insult the officer and two privates locked up with him, that it was necessary to take precautions against his hurting either them or himself. He was outrageously irate because he was given for a dinner a good plate of bean soup, which he threw on the floor of his cell, declaring that he was not accustomed to such living and wouldn't put up with it. Did he think of the thousands of starving men in his prisons who would have rejoiced over half supplies of the army rations which are to be furnished to him?

### PUTTING ON THE IRONS.

At a given hour the blacksmith and his assistant, obedient to orders, entered the great "Cotton King's" apartment. They had with them the manacles. It was announced to the ex-president of the cavalier in Southern Confederacy that they had come to put irons upon him. He looked at these sons of Vulcan with all the sternness of his nature, and once proud bearing and unflinching eye, telling them that it could not be that they were going to treat a fallen foe thus, that he would not submit to it, &c. He asked to see the commander of the fort, asserting that there must be some mistake in the matter. He wanted to know where the orders came from. The commandant could not be seen, but upon being told that the orders were direct from Washington and must be executed, he resisted, threatening vengeance on the men if they attempted to perform their work. Rather than submit to this, he exclaimed, "Take my life!" "Order the guards to shoot me!" &c. whilst his soldiers were attempting to manacle him he struck one of the men, and endeavored to get a bayonet from the guard, as it is supposed with suicidal purpose. Additional guards were called and the work was undertaken. "His Highness" struggled most obstinately, until finally it became necessary to lay him upon his back on the floor of the cell, and hold him there while the manacles were being riveted on his ankles. After concluding the work, "the mighty fallen" was almost exhausted. Never before was so proud a spirit, so strong a will, so completely subdued.

If Jeff. Davis is tried by a civil tribunal it will eclipse the famous trial for treason at Richmond, nearly sixty years since, when Chief Justice Marshall sat upon the bench, Aaron Burr was in the prisoner's dock, John Randolph was foreman in the jury-box, William Wirt was prosecuting attorney, Luther Martin was the prisoner's counsel, Andrew Jackson was one of the witnesses, and Gen. Scott, Commodore Truxton, Washington Irving, John Taylor of Caroline and other eminent men were among the spectators.

## WAR NEWS.

WASHINGTON, May 26. Acting Rear Admiral Bradford, commanding the North Atlantic blockading squadron, has forwarded to the navy department a copy of a letter from Commander Macomb, giving the details of a successful expedition up the Roanoke river, N. C., by the Josco, Valley City and picket boat No. 5, under command of Lieut. Commander Thornton. The expedition proceeded as far as the rebel naval station at Halifax, and succeeded in capturing the steamers Cotton Plant, Fisher, and Dolly, and the engines of Cushing's torpedo boat and another craft of some kind. The vessels were laden with staves, corn, 30 bales of cotton, three cases of goods and six barrels of brandy. The expedition also found 23 bales of cotton on the banks of the river, which were brought off. The communication of Commander Thornton disclosed the fact that the Roanoke is cleared of obstructions, and that a number of guns sunk by the rebels have been raised. A quantity of Confederate cotton is stored away along the banks of the river, and will be captured. The rebel naval station at Halifax was taken possession of by our forces and will be held until further orders.

NEW ORLEANS, May 21. The *Picayune* has reliable information from the trans-Mississippi department that Col. Sprague's conference with Kirby Smith resulted in nothing in consequence of a want of harmony in the rebel council. Smith was disposed to surrender, but the Missouri generals, Parsons and Shelby, demanded an amnesty for themselves, which was not offered in the President's proclamation. Col. Sprague returned accompanied by a Mississippi colonel, who goes with him to Washington to confer with the authorities. If these generals are not included in the amnesty, they propose joining Maximilian. The troops are deserting in great numbers and going home, and the people are generally despondent. Cotton can be bought very low for gold. Several boats loaded with cotton are ready to come out of Red river as soon as they are permitted to do so. Another flag of truce boat was expected to come down on the 25th. The country is overgrown from Alexandria to the mouth of the Red river.

The steamship Clinton, from Brazos 16th, brings confirmation of the fight at Boca Del Chico pass between the United States forces under Col. Barrett, and the rebels under Gen. Slaughter, in which the rebels were driven twenty miles toward Brownsville, where the rebels were reinforced, and Barrett retreated, fighting, and reached Brazos with a loss of seventy-two killed, wounded and missing, including Capt. Temple and Lieut. Solgwick of the 34th Indiana, captured. Slaughter's official report magnifies our force and claims a big victory. He admits a loss of forty killed.

WASHINGTON, May 27. Gen. Sheridan will establish his headquarters at Baton Rouge for a short time, during the organization of his army for Texas. The material for an army available in that department includes the infantry corps of Gen. Steele, Granger and A. J. Smith, and a large force of cavalry, all in fine condition, and said to number 60,000 men. Gen. Merritt will doubtless be assigned to the command of the cavalry, with Gen. Custer, Lee and Wilson as division commanders. Three corps are also understood to be en route for that department from other points.

### Surrender of Kirby Smith.

### WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington, May 27.

To Major General De: A dispatch from Gen. Canby, dated at New Orleans, 26th inst., states that arrangements for the surrender of the rebel forces in the trans-Mississippi department have been concluded. They include the men and material of the army and navy.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

The armies of Kirby Smith and Magruder are reported to be quite formidable—probably eighty thousand men—and said to be well supplied with provisions and munitions of war.

FORT SMITH, May 27. Rebel deserters and escaped prisoners of the 32d Iowa regiment have just arrived here from Texas. They report that the Federal prisoners are confined at Tyler, Texas, and are allowed to escape in large numbers, the guards saying when they are all gone they will have nothing to do and then they can go home. Enlisted men in the rebel army are unwilling to fight any longer, and do not respond to Kirby Smith's proclamation. They acknowledge themselves whipped and are anxious for peace. The surrender of the rebels east of the Mississippi was not credited at first, but it is now generally believed. Gen. Rusey is negotiating with the rebel officers of Western Arkansas for the surrender of their commands. Quite a number have already come in and others will doubtless do so. Guerrillas have ceased molesting boats and telegraph wires.

### GENERAL DISCHARGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

The following order has just been issued from the war department:

"That in all cases of sentences by military tribunals of imprisonment during the war the sentence is remitted, and that the prisoners be discharged. The adjutant general will issue immediately the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.

By order of the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War."

The indictment against Davis is drawn up in the old English verbose style. It charges Davis as a "Yeoman, owing allegiance and fidelity to the United States, not having the fear of God before his eyes, nor weighing the duty of his said allegiance, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, wickedly devising and intending the peace and tranquility of the said United States, to subvert," and so on through twenty pages of manuscript.

The overt act is making war on the United States at Fort Stevens, in this district, on the twelfth day of last July.

## The Assassination Trial.

THURSDAY.

Capt. George Cottingham, a special officer in Major O'Brien's board of enrollment, and engaged in making the arrests after the assassination, testified that he saw Lloyd after his arrest; he was put in his care at Surrattsville. He denied knowing anything about it and for two days continued to deny it; finally witness was satisfied that he knew about it, and told him he had it on his mind, and the sooner he got rid of it the better; he said, "Oh my God, if I should make a confession they would murder me." Witness asked who would murder him, and he said "those parties in the conspiracy;" witness told him if he was going to free himself by letting these parties get out of it it was his business, and he then put him in the guard house; he seemed much excited—the lieutenant went to Washington for reinforcements, and Lloyd then stated to witness that Mrs. Surratt had come down to his place Friday, between four and five o'clock; that she told him to have the fire arms ready, and that two men would call for them at 12 o'clock, that two men did call, that Harold dismounted and went into Lloyd's tavern, and said, "I have something to tell you," that Lloyd said he did not want to hear it, that Harold then told him to go up and get those fire arms, that they were brought down and Harold took one, that Booth said he could not carry a carbine, it was as much as he could do to carry himself, as his leg was broken, that Booth said, "we have murdered the President," and that Harold said, "we have picked off Seward."

Witness was in the house when he came from Bryantown, and he commenced crying out, "Oh Mrs. Surratt! that vile woman, she has ruined me." Witness asked him about the other carbine that Booth couldn't carry, and he said it was up stairs, Mrs. Surratt had some bags over it; witness told him he would cut up the house before he would go away without it, and then he told his hired man to get an ax; did not go in the room where he went until he heard three knocks on the wall, then went in and after about the seventh blow saw the carbine. It had been suspended by a string above the plastering, the string seemed to have broken and it had fallen down. During these two days while Lloyd was denying all knowledge of these parties, he did not mention the name of Mrs. Surratt, but after he confessed he did; he said Johnny Surratt brought the carbines there.

FRIDAY.

Wm. Chamberlain testified that he was a clerk in the war department of the Confederate States, and became acquainted with the handwriting of John A. Campbell, assistant secretary of war, and that of Harrison, Jeff. Davis' private secretary. He identified the endorsements of the letter of L. Alston as theirs. [This letter was read on a former day of the trial. The writer was seeking employment to "strike at the heart of the nation."]

Henry Finnegan testified that he was at Montreal in February; he knew Sanders, Cleary and others of that circle by sight; saw them at St. Lawrence Hall and various other public places; didn't know Jacob Thompson or L. Tucker; on the evening of the 14th or 15th of February he heard Cleary say to Sanders, "I suppose they are getting ready for the inauguration of Lincoln next month;" Sanders said, "yes, but if the boys only have luck, Lincoln will not trouble them much longer; Cleary said, "is everything well?" Sanders replied, "oh, yes, Booth is bossing the job;" witness considered it at the time a piece of braggadocio, he communicated it to the government a few days ago; didn't know John Surratt.

SATURDAY.

The prosecution called George F. Edmunds of Burlington, Vt., who testified that he is an attorney, and had charge for the United States of the St. Albans raid case. Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay and Sanders were in attendance on the Court and assumed to be defenders of these raiders for the Confederate States.

Witness was shown a printed paper, which he believed was substantially, if not an exact copy of the original, which he had seen. This letter was dated Richmond, June 10, 1864, and signed by Jas. A. Seddon, the rebel secretary of war, and addressed to Lieut. Young. It informed the latter that he was appointed for special service and directed him to report to Thompson and Clay for instructions, and also to select twenty escaped Confederate soldiers for the execution of such enterprise as might be entrusted to him. The original paper was produced by the rebels on the night of the St. Albans raid. The following is a copy of the document in question:

### CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,

WAR DEPT., Richmond, Va.,

June 16, 1864.

To Lieut. Bennet H. Young: Lieut.—You have been appointed temporarily First Lieutenant in the Provisional Army for special service. You will proceed without delay to the British Provinces, where you will report to Messrs. Thompson and Clay for instructions. You will, under their directions, take such Confederate soldiers who have escaped from the enemy, not exceeding twenty in number, as you may deem suitable for the purpose, and will execute such enterprises as may be entrusted to you. You will take care to commit no violation of the local law and obey implicitly their instructions. You and your men will receive from these gentlemen transportation, the customary rations and the commutation therefor.

(Signed) JAS. A. SEDDON,

Secretary of War.

Frank Washington (colored) lived with Dr. Mudd, and testified that he had seen nothing or nobody in the premises or anywhere else at the period spoken of by other witnesses. He, however, took the horses of two men at daybreak the morning of the President's assassination. The men had come to see Dr. Mudd, but the witness got a glimpse of only one of them.

Baptist Washington (colored) testified, but all he said was that he never knew any one to put confidence in Mary Simes. Several others were examined, but their evidence was not in the least interesting or for what they did not know. None of them saw fugitives in the pines, although one of them—George Boole—was frequently there.

A. S. Howell testified that he knew Mrs. Surratt; have been at her house at Surrattsville, also her house in Washington. Witness knew Weichman. Witness remained at Mrs. Surratt's two days; went on a visit; had no business; was short of money. Witness showed Weichman how to make a cypher, and could tell the cypher if he saw it. Witness had a conversation with Weichman about his going South; wanted to go, but gave no reason why; his sympathies were with the South; and had done all he could for the South; witness did not learn of any treasonable plot at Mrs. Surratt's; Surratt never gave witness any message to take to Richmond; went to Richmond twice since the first of April, a year ago; once to buy some drafts; never carried dispatches; have visited the Surratts twelve times after forming their acquaintance; Weichman asked me if I thought I could get him a place; have been speculating a little in Virginia in King George's county; don't know as I was known by my friends as a blockade-runner; was sometimes called Spencer; my name is A. S. Howell; the S is for Spencer; have been acquainted with this cypher some seven years; learned it in a magician's book; had no use for it; never met Mrs. Slader at Mrs. Surratt's house; met her at Washington in February last; have seen two of the prisoners at Mrs. Surratt's—Alzoret and Dr. Mudd; have known Dr. Mudd a long time; was in his house over a year ago; staid only an hour or two; don't know how soon after I went to Richmond; never took the oath of allegiance; don't know that any other person was present when the conversation took place between Weichman and myself; Weichman stated that he had done all he could for the South; can't recollect the exact words.

The Court adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday.

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The Court adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday.

MONDAY.

H. B. Carter testified that he resided in New Hampshire, and was in Montreal last autumn, stopping at St. Lawrence Hall; he saw Geo. N. Sanders, J. Wilkes Booth, Beverly Tucker, Dr. Blackburn, and others, whose names he did not recollect; he saw Thompson at Niagara Falls on the 17th of June. Witness stopped at St. Lawrence Hall from the 9th of September to the 1st of February. The persons named were in intimate association and had very little to do with those who did not sympathize with them. Witness knew Booth before going to Canada; he could not swear to having seen any of the prisoners; he did not remember hearing John Surratt mentioned; he saw a man named Payne every morning, but do not see him here; Dr. Blackburn was there about the 20th of October, and was associated with Booth and others mentioned; there were two brothers, by name of Payne who were said to have come from Kentucky and had been in the counterfeiting business; could not say if C. C. Clay had a room there; saw Payne on one occasion come out of Sanders' room; I think the Payne at St. Lawrence Hall was an older man than the prisoner at the bar, and he bears very little resemblance to him.

### Chief Justice Chase's Advice to the People of Charleston.

A letter to Hon. Simon Draper of New York, from the office of the General Agency for Captured and Abandoned Property at Charleston, S. C., gives the substance of Chief Justice Chase's remarks to about thirty of the leading citizens of Charleston who called upon him. The letter says:

"He told them that the government would not prove toward them the rapacious monster that they supposed; but that in a few days the Treasury Department would send out special agents to purchase all the property, the product of the soil, that they might have for sale, paying them therefor 75 per cent. of the New York market price. This they regarded as a very liberal course on the part of the government, and one which would do much toward allaying the hostile spirit of the people, and bringing them to a realizing sense of the magnanimity of the United States.

As to reconstruction, he counseled them that the government would recognize none of their old State and municipal authorities; that the people must begin at the foundation and rebuild their State and local governments of undoubted loyal materials. He said it was his opinion that the only true way to a lasting peace was for the South to at once recognize the manhood of all their people and to give them the elective franchise. They urged in reply that as the blacks were four to one in South Carolina, that they would outvote the whites and elect negro governors, congressmen, mayors, &c. Mr. Chase said: 'Tactics remarked that when the Plebians attained the elective franchise, they always chose Patricians to represent them, and added, fittingly, that reconstruction with slavery was impossible—that slavery was overthrown by the acts of the whites—that this was a democracy, and the majority ought of right to rule. He counseled them that they should speedily prepare the people once slaves for an intelligent exercise of the functions of citizenship. The President, he said, hoped to see the negroes, who had undoubtedly been loyal, reëntered with the franchise; but that that would not be an indispensable requisite to the return of the Southern States to the Union, instancing the case of loyal Tennessee under her new constitution, which, while abolishing slavery and involuntary servitude forever, had left the political status of the negro to the Legislature of the State."

Second Comptroller Brodhead has decided that to entitle a discharged wounded soldier to bounty, the wound for which he has been discharged must have been the direct result or necessary incident of military service. It must have been in his line of duty as a soldier, and not in the peaceful occupation of a citizen. The wounds for which bounty is provided must be the consequence of hostilities actually going on at the time.

## "Who'll be Chief Mourner?"

The Rev. Mr. Conway gives in the *Commonwealth* this agreeable sketch of the late performance of Fernando Wood in London. Mr. Wood left for Paris immediately after the play, and, as we learn, took no part in the meeting called by Mr. Adams, our minister to England:

"You may judge of the scorn with which Americans in London read in Thursday morning's papers the following notice:

"Sir:—I shall be much obliged if you will state that a meeting of the Americans in London will be held at this hotel tomorrow, at 12 o'clock, with reference to some appropriate expression of sentiment concerning the lamentable intelligence from the United States.

Very truly yours,

FERNANDO WOOD.

Grosvenor Hotel, Park, April 26th."

It was seen through in a moment. A goodly number of loyal Americans went there determined to prevent this sneaking effort of Wood to be the American representative and paragon of patriotism here (where he has been for two weeks), and there was in the room ready for use a certain message of his recommending the very proper and praiseworthy destruction of the United States as a good moment for the secession of New York City. When we had all been seated in silence a few moments, a model waiter of the aristocratic Grosvenor Hotel came to the door and proclaimed, 'Gentlemen! the Honorable Fernando Wood!' As that sleek and oily individual walked in, slow and stately, some individual began a clap with his hands—whereupon he was utterly covered up and hidden away beneath spontaneous hushes and hisses from every throat. Fernando caught the hurricane in his breast, staggered a little, then went on to the upper part of the room. Some one then proposed that he (Wood) should take the chair; but almost before the motion had passed from his lips, Dr. Black, of Kentucky, entered the door and called out, 'Gentlemen, I have come from the residence of the American minister, and have a message from a number of eminent Americans there to those who have gathered here.' Dr. B. then said it was the opinion of Mr. Adams and the gentlemen in consultation with him that a general meeting of Americans should be held in St. James Hall on Monday evening, and that all should reserve any minor expression until then. The Woodite thought that this meeting might go on; but he was interrupted by a call to adjourn. The next attempt was to thank Fernando Wood for calling us together; but Rev. Cramond Kennedy, sub-agent with Dr. Hayne for the Freedmen, mounted a chair and asked if Americans needed to thank any man for calling them together, whereupon the motion to thank not being put, the crowd left the room to Wood and his friend. You may think this manifestation of feeling harsh, but I assure you it was what the human nature of honorable men was not able to stand, to behold the contumace of one who had devoted his life to strengthening the arm that has covered America with devastation and grief, in the very hour when that arm had filled up the measure of its iniquities."

## The War Closed.

With the surrender by Kirby Smith of the rebel forces west of the Mississippi river, the war formally closes. If any evidence beyond the manifest disappearance of all enemies in arms were needed in support of this announcement, it would be found in the order just emanating from the war department, remitting the sentences of all persons who were imprisoned "during the war." The government, therefore, understands that the duration of the war has ceased. We are glad that Kirby Smith has not proved himself the fool he was represented to be. He has saved bloodshed and much valuable time. Gen. Sheridan, if he continues his route to the Southwest, will employ his energies in promoting the return of order and prosperity to that region.

And so the great war is ended at last. We thought so when Lee surrendered, and now we know so. If there is to be any more fighting—which God forbid—it can only be of an exceptional character, originating in local causes. The grand struggle is finished, and, by the blessing of God, finished right. If it had been won over a foreign foe, we should now indulge in the celebrations of victory; but as it is, we can have no better way of testifying our joy than by entering most heartily upon all the duties and privileges of the new era opening before us.—*Boston Journal.*

## SHOCKING AFFAIR IN GEORGIA.

It will be noticed in the following account, given by the *Santer* (S. C.) *Republican*, that the negroes were instigated and led by a rebel soldier:

"On the night of April 28, William Aldridge, formerly of Atlanta, who belonged to the 6th Georgia regiment, headed a company of negroes, consisting of forty-seven, went to the residence of a number of citizens in the county, and demanded their gold and silver. They burnt the gin house and twenty-eight bales of cotton, the property of Mrs. German, a widow lady; the gin house and twenty-five bales of cotton of Major Samuel Baldwin; the gin house and sixty bales of cotton of Hiram Knowlton, together with a large quantity of wheat, peas, &c. Besides this plundering and burning, several of the negroes committed the most atrocious outrages upon the persons of a number of ladies. They threatened to return the next night and destroy everything they could lay their hands upon; they, however, were prevented from carrying out their diabolical schemes by Capt. McKinney, who, with a company of citizens, went in pursuit of them. Aldridge and seven negroes were arrested at Tazewell, the others escaped, and it is thought went to Macon. Aldridge and four negroes were shot, the three who committed the rape burned, and